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INFORMATION ON BULGARIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

INSTITUTES DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE COLLEGES -- Sofia, Izvestiya, 12 Jun 53

In accordance with an unnumbered ukase of the Presidium of the People's As-  
sembly, the "Stalin" State Polytechnical Institute in Sofia is divided, as of  
the 1953 - 1954 school year, into the following four independent higher educa-  
tional institutions: an engineering and construction institute with three facul-  
ties (departments), a mechanical and electrical engineering institute with two  
faculties, a chemical engineering and metallurgical institute with two faculties,  
and a mining and geological institute with a mining faculty and a geological  
research faculty.

The "Georgi Dimitrov" Agricultural Academy in Sofia is divided into the fol-  
lowing three independent higher educational institutions: a higher dendrological  
institute; a higher veterinary and medical institute; and the "Georgi Dimitrov"  
Agricultural Academy with a faculty for mechanization and electrification of ag-  
riculture, a faculty for agronomy, and a faculty for zoology.

The "Vasil Kolarov" Higher Agricultural Institute in Plovdiv is divided into  
the following two independent higher educational institutions: a higher insti-  
tute for food industry (Vissh institut po khranitelna i vkusova promishlenost)  
and the "Vasil Kolarov" Higher Agricultural Institute with an agronomy faculty,  
as well as a viniculture and gardening faculty.

These institutes come under the jurisdiction of the Committee for Science,  
Art, and Culture.

NEW SCHOOLS OPENED -- Sofia, Izvestiya, 26 May 53

In accordance with the Council of Ministers Decree (Postanovlenie) No 298,  
the following new schools are being opened on 1 September 1953:

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1. The twenty-ninth secondary school in Sofia. Formerly this school was part of the second mixed secondary school. The latter was divided into two schools.
2. The thirtieth secondary school in Sofia. Formerly this school was part of the third mixed secondary school. The latter was divided into two secondary schools.
3. The thirty-first mixed secondary school in Sofia.
4. The fifth secondary school in Stara Zagora.
5. The third secondary school in Yambol.
6. The third secondary school in Kazanluk. The school is transformed into a full secondary school. It was one of two mixed gymnasiums.
7. An incomplete secondary school, 1st-8th grade, in Madan. [There are 11 grades in a complete secondary school.]
8. Two secondary schools in Levskigrad (Karlovo) instead of a mixed gymnasium.
9. An incomplete mixed gymnasium up to the 9th grade in Gara Septemvri, Pazardzhik Okoliya.
10. An incomplete mixed secondary school up to the 9th grade in Gara Krichim, Plovdiv Okoliya.
11. A gymnasium in Gotse Delchev, instead of the planned secondary school in Turnovo Okrug.
12. Two gymnasiums, instead of the mixed gymnasium in Samokov.
13. Two secondary schools, instead of the mixed secondary school in Svishtov.
14. A mixed secondary school, instead of the second secondary school for boys and the fourth secondary school for girls in Dimitrovo.
15. Teachers' colleges (pedagogicheskio uchilishte) for women preparing to teach children in Plovdiv and Turnovo, and departments for women teachers of children to be attached to the teachers' colleges in Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Vratsa, Khaskovo, Kolarovgrad, and Stalin.
16. A secondary general-education school for Turkish students up to the 8th grade in Ardino.
17. Two sections (paralelka) with 80 Turkish students to be attached to the secondary general-education school in Krumovgrad.
18. Three sections with 118 Turkish students to be attached to the general-education school in Omurtag.
19. Two sections with 80 Turkish students to be attached to the general-education school in Kubrat.
20. One section with 40 Turkish girls to be trained as teachers of children in each of the Turkish teachers' colleges in Kurdzhali and Razgrad.

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## ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL SYSTEM IN BULGARIA -- Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 20 May 53

Bulgaria adopted the Soviet uniform school system at the Fifth Congress of the BKP (Bulgarian Communist Party). Eleven grades (1-11) were established in secondary schools (puno sredno edinno uchilishte).

During 1952, changes were made in the school system. The school year was divided into four quarters and a five-point grading system was introduced. Gold and silver medal awards were established for outstanding students in the 11th grade. Yearly examinations for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th grades were introduced.

There are 21 teachers' schools and 10 teachers' colleges (institutes) in Bulgaria at present. The teachers' schools offer 4-year courses beyond the elementary (seventh grade) education, while the teachers' colleges offer 2-year courses beyond the secondary (11th grade) education.

At present, there are only 3,000 children who are not attending compulsory elementary schools. During the Five-Year Plan (1949-1953), 600 new primary (nachalni) and elementary (osnovni) schools, as well as 144 new secondary schools, were established.

Sixty-one evening gymnasium preparatory schools (5th-7th grade) and 45 evening gymnasiums (8th-11th grade) with over 11,000 students were opened during 1952-53 -- Marin Geshkov, Assistant Minister of Public Education.

Sofia, Naruchnik na Agitatora, No 13, May 53

There were 242 kindergartens in Bulgaria with 10,643 children enrolled during the school year of 1943-44; during the school year of 1952-53, there are 1,735 kindergartens with 73,937 children enrolled. From 1944 to 1953, the number of teachers for kindergarten children increased from 274 to 3,012. During the summer of 1952, there were 3,572 summer kindergartens with an enrollment of 182,837 children.

During the 1952-53 school year, only 3,868, or less than 4 percent of the total number of children, did not attend compulsory primary school; there were 6,342 primary and elementary schools with 33,815 teachers, as compared with 5,762 schools with 24,370 teachers during 1943-44; and there were 294 secondary schools, including 180 complete general-education schools with 119,441 students and 5,168 teachers, as compared with 150 gymnasiums (secondary general-education schools) with 115,304 students during 1943-44. The number of general-education schools during 1952-53 includes 61 evening gymnasium preparatory schools (progimnaziya) and 45 evening gymnasiums with a total enrollment of 11,079 adults.

During 1950, three workers' gymnasiums were established; short-term schooling, at the expense of the government, is given each year to 1,250 young workers, shock workers, and rationalizers in order to prepare them for the higher educational institutions. A secondary boarding school, employing foreign teachers; has been established for the study of French, German, and English; also a complete secondary school (a 10-year school) has been established for studying Russian.

During the 1952-53 school year, there were 1,067 minority schools with 90,191 students and 3,374 teachers. There are 15 elementary schools for Gypsy children, three secondary schools, and three teachers' schools for Turkish youths, a section for training Turkish teachers at the Teachers' Institute in Kolarovgrad, and three sections for Turkish youths at the university of Sofia.

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During 1952 - 1953, there were 146 tekhnikums (technical schools) with 58,235 students and 2,366 teachers. There were 16 evening tekhnikums with 3,016 students.

During 1952 - 1953, there were 44,000 teachers in Bulgaria. However, the number of teachers is still inadequate. There are now 18 teachers' schools for elementary-school teachers (this includes the 3 teachers' schools for Turkish youths), 3 teachers' schools for women teachers of children, 10 teachers' institutes for teachers of the fifth to seventh grades in general education schools, and one institute for improving the training of group leaders of the "Septemvriyche" Dimitrov Pioneer Organization [a subdivision of the DSNM (Dimitrov's Union of People's Youth)].

To improve the qualifications of teachers and educators, an institute was established this year. This institute is attended by 750 Sofia teachers and directors. Moreover, pedagogical cabinets (offices) have been established in all people's soviets.

In accordance with Decree (Postanovlenie) No 800 of the Council of Ministers, every village teacher receives 2.5 decares of land for his own use. -- Marin Geshkov

Sofia, Planovo Stopanstvo, Apr 53

During 4 years [1949-52], 23,000 engineers, economists, agronomists, zootechnicians, teachers, and physicians completed the requirements of higher educational institutions. -- Ivan Matov

Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 24 May 53

A total of 12,300 students are attending evening gymnasiums and gymnasium preparatory schools in Bulgaria. During 1952, 31,512 students attended higher educational institutions. The number of students is three times greater than in 1939. This year, the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Teachers was opened. It is expected that 2,000 persons will attend the institute by the end of 1953. -- Demir Yanev, Minister of Public Education

ILLITERATES IN BULGARIA -- Kolarovgrad, Kolarovgradska Borba, 7 Feb 53

Of the 8,018 illiterates in Kolarovgrad Okrug, 7,323 have been sent to school. A total of 2,471 persons have completed this school. Of 9,300 semi-illiterates in the okrug, 6,629 have been sent to school. Kolarovgrad and Turgovishte okoliyas are lagging behind the other okoliyas in Kolarovgrad Okrug with respect to stamping out illiteracy.

EDUCATION OF TURKS -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 2 Apr 53

Since 9 September 1944, hundreds of courses to wipe out illiteracy were given to over 130,000 members of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria. In Khaskovo Okrug during 1952, 17,170 Turkish women and girls learned to read and write. In 1,012 elementary schools [in the okrug?], 83,422 Turkish children are enrolled, 37,592 of whom are girls. In the pedagogical schools of Kurdzhali and Razgrad in Sofia, in the teachers' Institute in Kolarovgrad, and in the secondary schools of Momchilgrad and Ruse in Kolarovgrad, over 2,000 youths are studying in the Turkish language. A special boarding gymnasium for Turkish girls was opened in Ruse during 1952.

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Over 90 Turkish students from all parts of Bulgaria are attending the Sofia State University this year; of these, 32 students are studying Turkish philology (including 9 male students), 28 are studying history (including 5 women students), and 24 are studying physics and mathematics (including 3 women students).

MEMBERSHIP OF BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES INCREASES -- Sofia, Bulgarsko-Sovetsko Edinstvo, 11 Apr 53

There are 49 BSD (Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Societies) in Lovech Okoliya, and there are 59 in Lovech. The total membership is over 20,860. In honor of the Fifth Congress of the Union of BSD, 2,040 new members in the town and okoliya were enrolled.

Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 30 Mar 53

Sixty-nine Russian courses are organized in Lovech Okoliya and attended by 1,296 students. Of these courses, 36 are in villages and 33 in Lovech. Fifty-three courses are elementary and 16 intermediate.

Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 31 Mar 53

The BSD in Vidin Okoliya offers 85 Russian courses to 1,854 students.

Khaskovo, Rofopska Borba, 11 Feb 53

Sixty BSD in Kharmanli Okoliya recently held their annual conferences. Over 784 persons in the okoliya are attending Russian courses.

Krashovo, Rodopska Borba, 7 Feb 53

Twenty-five thousand new members joined the BSD in Khaskovo Okrug during 1952. A total of 328 Russian courses were organized [in 1952] in the okrug and are continuing to operate. A total of 6,833 students are attending these courses. In Ardino Okoliya alone, 40 Turkish women were put into leading positions in the BSD.

Blagoevgrad, Pirinsko Delo, 31 Jan 53

A total of 44 courses (13 of these in the town of Gotse Delchev) in Gotse Delchev Okoliya, Blagoevgrad Okrug, were opened this year for 720 students.

CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN DSNM AND THE UNION OF BSD URGED -- Sofia, Bulgarsko-Sovetsko Edinstvo, 4 Apr 53

During the BSD month 16,322 of the 16,750 students in Plovdiv became members of BSD. Of the 6,000 members of DSNM in Gorna Oryakovitsa 5,500 are members of BSD. At the joint cultural-educational meeting of DSNM and BSD at the "Stanke

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Dimitrov" Plant in Mezdra, 210 people were signed up to become members of BSD. Toward the end of 1952, there were over 750,000 young men and women in the Union of BSD.

By the end of 1952, more than 26,000 members of DSNM were taking Russian courses.

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